### Amnoements and Meetings Co-Night.

Niblo's Garden—" The Two Orphans." Park Theatre—" Tit for Tat."

GILMORE'S GARDEN-Concert: Thomas. New-York AQUARIUM-Day and Evening

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FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL, expressed from be choicest Sillstin Olaves, especially for, and bottled by, Caswell, Hazanb & Co., druggists, Pitth Avonue Hotel Bunding, and 6th ave. corner 30th-st; also, No. 132 Thaness, Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil curselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Greek Ministry have resigned, but their resignations have not been accepted. == The Pan-Anglican Synod assembled at Lambeth Palace, London, yesterday. === The Congress is to give Servia the City of Missa; Antivari is to be made a free port. \_\_\_\_ Four rounds have been played at the International Chess Congress in

Domestic.-E.\*L. Webber testified before the Potter Committee yesterday, and denied many previous statements. General Thomas Anderson was also examined; at New-Orleans the sub-committee examined election certificates. == The strike at the Globe Woollen Mills, Utica, N. Y., has ended. - Wilkesbarre, Penn., is crowded with people; preparations have been made on a grand scale for the Wyoming Contennial. - An informal reception was given President Hayes at Harrisburg, Penn. === The steamer Capital City and an elevator were burned at against members of the Civil Service Reform Committee. = A number of Army officers have been

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Manhattan Club gave a reception yesterday to Speaker Randall, at which speeches were made by A. J. Vanderpoel, Mr. Randall, Congressmen Hewitt, Fernando Wood, ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland, and others. = The Grand Jury's attention was called to the noise of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. ..... Bon nie Wood, Monitor, Little Reb, Loulanier, Hattie F., E. Corning, and Derby, won the Monmonth Park Races. — Seven buildings were destroyed at Preakness, N. J., by the explosion of the Rend Rock Works. Cecil W. Carr applied for his relief from arrest, ..... James P. Deering was shot by George F. Howell, === The Rev. Dr. Blauvelt was removed to Blooming dale Asylum. = A coroner's jury declared that Mrs. Maria L. Hubbard, of Gravesend, was poisoned by her husband. = Gold, 10058, 1003, 10058. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99410 cents. Stocks dull but higher, and closing

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy weather and occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday, 78°, 95°, 79°;

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Mr. Hewitt says the Democratic House "came as a burst of anguish from a suffering "country." Just so. And it will go out the same way.

Speaker Randall's speech to the Manhattan Club is infused with a large-hearted feeling for his native land, which leads to the suspicion that he might be willing some day to preside over it.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime has wisely determined to watch the watchers. Their agents report any case where a policeman fails to order the closing of a saloon that is open on Sunday, and the Police Commissioners have promised to dismiss such oftenders. This is a more practical way of securing the enforcement of the law than any of the less thorough reformers have hit upon yet, and it seems to mean business.

It is a little curious to notice that Germany has outstripped Ireland in the work of filling up the empty places in this country. The statistics of immigration for the last thirty years, compiled by Superintendent Jackson, show that those countries have furnished more than 2,000,000 immigrants each, but that Germany is more than 100,000 ahead of Ireland. Which may serve to correct the popular notion that America was created simply to accommodate the overflow from the County

of Cork.

he had committed perjury before, but this fellow is actually eager to prove himself an habitual liar. And the Committee has hardly begun on the population of Louisiana yet.

Colonel Polk is a madder man than General Grant ever was, and his charges against members of the House are, therefore, to be received with considerable caution. But an exis quite liable to tell some truths, and Colonel Polk will, therefore, get a hearing. He certainly makes out a queer case against Mr. Carter Harrison and his colleagues of the subcommittee, which audited Colonel Polk's claims for salaries paid to employés out of his own pocket. He charges that they struck from his sworn list names which belonged there, and added names which did not belong there, paid men who had been paid before, and allowed "to some dollars and to others cents "for the same time and service." Also that the whole Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania begged for four more appointments, promising to stretch the force afterward so as to cover them, and that three of his prosecutors in the House were disappointed petitioners for appointments. The internal evidence is in favor of the story, but it must be remembered that Colonel Polk is very mad.

The memorial of 137 physicians and surgeous, calling the attention of the Grand Jury to the incessant noises of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad and the injuries which they will cause to the health of those who live along, the line of the road, is a protest which that company will do well to consider very seriously. It indicates the existence of a strong sentiment against the road simply because the constant din of travel harasses the sleeping as well as the waking hours of those who live near it. A good deal was given to the Elevated roads when they got their great franchises for nothing, and the residents along the lines have a right to demand that these companies shall not take too much. No doubt the Metropolitan Road will do everything in its power, for the sake of its own interests, to conquer the defects of its structure, which seem greater than those of the other roads. Its officers have indeed began already. Mr. Edison has come in a brief time to be looked upon as such a universal genius, capable of inventing anything, and ready and able to cure any of the ills flesh is heir to, that nobody will be surprised to learn that he has been called in as a sort of consulting physician. He felt the pulse of his patient yesterday by a few trips in the ears, and then announced that he thought he could devise means to deaden the sound and condense the smoke in a way to satisfy both the company and the public. If he succeeds, he will do the New-York public a great service.

### FAIR PLAY.

Well, this is a little too much! The Butler Committee refused to hear testimony to establish the vital point that the stories about intimidation in the Felicianas were true, on the pretext that an inquiry into that matter was not pertinent to the business before them. And yet here is their sub-committee at New-Orleans, only a day afterward, taking testimony to show that the same stories were false. We should be glad to know upon what theory of the case or upon what interpretation of their own powers and duties these blundering and perverse investigators are trying to act. Do they imagine that the country will calmly look on while they commit such outrages upon private character and official respectability ?

Everybody has laughed at the grotesque results of the examination in Washington. The American sense of humor has been tickled at the idea of Mr. Potter discussing a tion. potitical campaign with Anderson, and General Butler baffled by Mrs. Jenks. But the St. Louis, = The Fall River Print Workshave case is not all funny. Partisanship has carwhich is aimply disgraceful, and they must be their private affidr, to be taken up and dropped at pleasure, or managed just as they choose. It is the concern of the whole Nation. It involves the credit of the country as well as the good name of some of its foremost officials; and the whole Nation will demand that it be conducted decently and in

With regard to this question of Intimidation in particular, the committee should understand that they cannot be allowed to take evidence on one side and refuse to take it on the other. Mr. Morrison had the efficientery to tell Secretary Sherman that there was no use in calling his witnesses, because whatever they said they were sure to be contradicted. Yet the sub-committee are calling witnesses to testify to the same point who have been contradicted over and over again, and will be contradicted to the end of the chapter. Clearly, these gentlemen are not investigating to find out.

# THE EUROPEAN STAGE.

The Berlin Congress has nearly completed the new map of European Turkey. Ignatieff's Bulgaria has been divided, Bosnia and Herzegovina have virtually been ceded to Austria, the independence of Montenegro, Servia and Roumania has been recognized, the strip of Bessarabia which Russia lost in 1856 has been restored to her, the Dobrudja, has been annexed to Roumania, and the frontiers of Montenegro and Servia have been readjusted. We do not yet know what is to be are still disposed to regard the separation compromise. In other respects the Congress has acted with sagacity and wisdom. In dictating the conditions of peace at San Stefano Russia was unduly generous to the Southern Slavs. The Servian and Montenegrin frontiers have been hedged in, but substantial conquests still remain. The heroic mountaineers at the close of their four-century war with the Turks have won their heart's desire-the harbor of Antivari. While the unjustifiable pretensions of Austria in this quarter have been resisted, the military occupation of the Bosuian provinces has been sanctioned -a measure that will result in unmixed good. The retrocession of Bessarabia has been denounced in England as an act of barefaced robbery, although the Government was distinctly informed, before the Grand Duke crossed the Danube, that this would be one of the conditions of peace. Russia gets back in her hour of triumph what Europe took from her in her hour of defeat. The Plenipotentiaries have made a virtue of necessity and arranged an even exchange of territory. A strip

to it. Anderson was reluctant to admit that old frontier, and Roumania has made a close

With the exception which we have notedthe separation of the Balkan provinces-the Congress, so far as it has gone, has done its work thoroughly. The only European questions that remain unsettled are the navigation of the Straits and the reconstruction of the Turkish provinces on the Greek peninsuln. The decision in the first case seems to be Doorkeeper, who has turned State's evidence, a foregone conclusion. The treaty regulations are, inasmuch as Russia does not ask to have them changed. The Greek question is more complex. The little kingdom which Europe wrested from the Turks has a population part in the recent war. The maritime ally by whom its policy has been directed certainly ought to see to it that what was lost by enforced inaction is now gained by negotiation. The Greeks would gladly undertake to replant the ancient olive groves of Epirus and Thessaly. If they were allowed to reorganize those provinces, they would form a barrier against the ambition of the Slavs, for they distrust the Czar, and are in turn distrusted. If they cannot get a foothold to the north, there are islands on which they have set their eyes-Crete, Rhodes and Samos. The little nation is now fifty years old, and has received from Europe naught save its independence. It looks to the Berlin Congress for its great in-

> Meanwhile loyal England and a curious world await the appearance of Lord Beatwinkling of an eye there will be a grand know. The curtain will be rang down before

> > THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An increase of the public debt in June is not usual. We have it this year as a legacy been no payments on account of deficiencies of previous years, the statement of July 1 would have shown a decrease of nearly popularity by waste of public money. Prior eratic House refused to appropriate money which, under existing laws, in part passed by that very House, it was bound to appropriate. It is hard to imagine a meaner deception, The Honse passed jobs in order to please the persons interested, and then neglected to vote the money, in order to tickle ignorant voters with election is over, and the Democratic House as possible to the spirits of the great departed, begins to pay the money so long refused, and He will keep a sleepless vigil on the way over. debt in mid-numer. During the past at all hours of the day and night his manly year tie reduction of debt, less cash, has been \$24,371,391 84; but this is nearly \$5,000,000 less than the reduction during the last fiscal year, even after proper allowance for the \$9,553,800 obtained from the Geneva Award, and covered into the Treasury about one year ago. It is proper to add, however, that the payments for interest on the public debt have been nearly \$3,000,000 greater this year than during the year preceding, because of the increase of bonded debt resulting from preparations for resump-

During the month of June there was an incalled to a sharp account. This inquiry is not debt on which interest has ceased was the meeting, and voted for the resolutions, ered by coin certificates outstanding, has increased \$14,701,151 89, and now amounts to \$151,085,032 49, though this sum will be much reduced by the usual interest payments of July. There is a decrease of \$441,269 38 in the currency balance on hand, due to the large payments on account of deficiencies for previous years. Thus the cash in the Treasury has increased during the mouth only \$14,259,882 51, leaving the increase of debt less cash \$2,149,381 18. The coin now in the Treasury, in excess of coin habilities, is are in silver dollars, and \$5,199,230 in subsidiary silver.

The silver bill causes much trouble, as was predicted. We do not know why anybody in the Treasury imagined that silver dollars or silver certificates could be kept in circulation. When the bill passed, at the end of February, we urged that the Treasury would receive back in place of gold nearly all the silver which it might issue, and it is now stated that, although the Treasury has coined less than \$8,000,000 of the new dollars, it has nearly the whole of them in its the precise fate of Eastern Roumelia, and possession. It has issued silver certificates amounting to \$1,462,600, but it now holds of the Balkan provinces as an ill-advised \$1,268,170 of them, nearly the entire amount issued having been returned in payment of duties. By restricting the coinage of silver to about \$2,000,000 a month, the Treasury manages to put out only that amount in silver, or silver certificates, which it pays for the bullion purchased, and thus it can receive only about \$2,000,000 each month from customs, in place of gold. If Mr. Sherman should see fit to pay out silver in place of legal-tenders he would increase by nearly \$9,000,000 in a single month his currency balance, now very much reduced, and, while virtually retiring legal-tenders at that rate, would correspondingly diminish his store of gold, for the silver or silver certificates would find their way back into the Treasury through payment of duties as surely as water finds its level.

Exact returns of imports during the fiscal year are not yet published, but it is evident that the imports at New-York form a larger proportion of the entire imports than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs-duties during the year were \$129,-897,344, from internal revenue \$110,-

mischief, both by wanton expenditures and by depleting revenues. \*

DEMOCRACY'S TWO WINGS.

It seems just a trifle warm for "council "fires," but by reference to the invitation issued a few weeks ago by Grand Sachem Augustus Schell and the various Wiskinskies and Sagamores who consort with him in Fourteenth-st. we observe that they are going respecting the Straits will remain as they to have them to-morrow in Tammany Hall. It would seem hardly necessary, unless there should be a very sudden and, radical change in the weather, to kindle council fires in the hall to keep warm by; but scarcely exceeding that of the three cities, it may be that the "friends of freedom," who New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. What expect on this occasion to have what Mr. it requires is more territory; and this it might Schell cloquently calls a "sleepless vigil," have had if England had suffered it to take are proposing to roast something or have a barbeeue or something of that sort in commemoration of the day. This is the occasion, it will be remembered, when, as Mr. Schell has remarked, Tammany "will "dedicate herself anew." We hardly need say that while she is dedicating herself anew, and for several bours after the close of the ceremony, quiet people will do well to avoid the neighborhood. When Tammany dedicates herself anew, it is a good time to stay indoors till she gets well over it. But, speaking of council fires, it is at the close of the circular of invitation, to which THE TRIBUNE has heretofore briefly referred, that Mr. Schell beautifully says: . "We hope to see you "at the council fires next month (it 'was issued in June), when we will, from "the spirits of the great departed, invoke "blessings upon our beloved land." In the consfield as the conquering hero. Possibly he limits of an invitation circular he could not will come forward in the last act, after the of course give anything like a list of the fate of Armenia has been sealed, and in the names of the great departed, from whose spirits they are going to invoke blessings transformation scene, with Britannia in the upon our beloved land. And it was hardly centre as the protector of the Asiatic prov- necessary to be more explicit as to where the inces of Turkey. The colored fires and tinsel great departed had gone to. Even with glories may be in reserve. We shall soon the addition of council fires to the present weather it is quite likely that the spirits of the Tammany departed will have to come up in overcoats to guard against taking cold from the change to a so much lower temperature. It will be a very pretty spectacle when Mr. Schell and the Wiskinskies and Sagamores get from the late Democratic Congress. Had there fairly settled down to the work of invoking lobacco and whiskey tax, has resulted in leaving the blessings upon our beloved land from the spirits

of the great departed. It has been announced that shortly after \$2,000,000 in the public debt, less cash; this celebration Mr. Schell, unaccompanied, after meeting those obligations, the debt so far as we can learn, by a Wiskinskie or ess cash is increased \$2,149,381 18. In even a Sagamore, will start for Europe. His effect, Democratic management has bought | business is not stated, but he starts off so suddealy upon the heels of the Fourth of July, to the Presidential campaign, in order to make | that we presume he goes abroad to keep up a good showing in that contest, the Demo- the invocation and wrestle with such of the spirits of the departed as are now hovering around foreign courts, where extradition treaties do not reach, for additional blessings upon our beloved land. It may be be will touch the Happy Isles and see the greaf Achilles Sweeny, whom he knew. At any rate, we think it quite plain that he goes abroad a false pretence of economy. The Presidential to keep up the celebration, and get as near the consequence is an increase of the public | Pussengers by the same steamer will observe form bending over the binnacle with steady gaze, and upon inquiry will learn that he and Thomas Jefferson and William M. Tweed and Alderman Purroy founded a society, whose main object it is to "watch the compass, lest the needle sway from the Pole star." And there will be great times in Europe when he falls in with the spirits of the great departed who and enthusiastic way to myoke from them

blessings upon our beloved land. From this delightful picture we turn, with a feeling of sadness and pain, to the resolution Governor of Massachusetts. on the coin bonds, besides \$35,000 in interest | Hall, on Monday evening. Nearly, if not reduced by \$548,940, the interest on have been at some time, members of the Inthat debt by \$22,421 23, the fractional dian organization of which Mr. Schell is the currency outstanding by \$110,929 81, and Grand Sachem. They know, or ought to the unclaimed interest by \$1,230. Thus know, something about the Wiskinskie there was a net increase of \$16,409,263 69 and Sagamore business. Notwithstanding in the public debt, mainly because of sales which, they solemnly resolved, and had of bonds for resumption purposes. The coin the resolutions printed, that "the Cuy of in the Treasury, exclusive of the amount cov- "New-York has for years borne the burden of "Tammany misgovernment with its system of "pretended primaries and dishonest enroll-"ments," and that "it is the duty of the "citizens of New-York to organize for the purpose of resisting the further encroachments of Tammaoy Hall." And one of the speakers said the Tammany Society was a despotism" and a "tyranny" and various things of that sort, indicating that in his opinion the Wiskinskies and Sagamores and things were not "friends of freedom," and that they did not watch the compass as they ought. This \$141,940,383, but of this amount \$7,109,399 is shocking in the extreme. For all these people are members of the same party, and all urge that no other parly is competent to administer the Government wisely and honestly. And yet, at the very moment when Mr. Scheil is getting together the spirits of the departed to invoke blessings from them upon our beloved land, and is announcing that Tammany is about to dedicate berself anew, these other Democrats in Irving Hall get together and say it's all fudge, and that good old Mr. Schell is a despot. What is the honest citizen going to do in such circumstances? We see nothing except to believe what each says about the other, and let the celebration go on.

# WYOMING.

The massacre at Wyeming is one of the best known incidents of the Revolution, and its centennial commemoration, which begins to-day, will arouse considerable public interest. The event is one of the most painful in our revolutionary history, It came of civil war, and it had all the repugnant features of such an unnatural contest. There were few Indians comparatively in the hostile array. Of the murderous gang who brought fire and death to that thriving settlement, only three hundred out of sixteen hundred were really Indians, and the rest Tories, painted after the Indian fashion. The commander of the invaders was Colonel John Butler, a Connecticut Tory, while second in command of the defenders was Colonel Zebulon Butler, a consin of John. Hostilities, which culminated in the massacre, had for a long time been conducted in a cruel and remorseless way. There had been a season of killing, of scalping, and of mangling. This will be better understood when it is stated that on the 4th of July the enemy sent into Fort Kingston, which had been invested, not less than one hundred and ninety-six scalps. John Butler, when asked what terms he would grant on a surrender, answered, The Hatchet. His men put prisoners into houses, which tbey fired. The garrisons of the forts which The last of the Louisiana liars is the greatest. The brother of the murdered Webber now appears with a long statement to show that all previous theories of the murder are false, and were set afloat by this precious with mess himself—a statement which is a fabricanies himself—a statement which is a fabricanies himself—as a statement which is a fabricanies of the murdered web production of taxes the manuscript by him, and constantly refers as statement walls of Constantinople was entitled to her fair business, and has unsurpassed credit, hard the constant of the section set apart in the Treaty of \$17,903,518, making the total receipts can house were destroyed. All the crops, cattle and houses were destroyed. All the crops, cattle and houses were destroyed. All the crops, cattle and house were destroyed. All the crops cathle the number of the murder surrendered were butchered with every eruel cir-

Congress has contrived to do a great deal of the whites. Brant, the Mohawk chief, after having been pilloried in prose and poetry for more than one generation, it now appears, was not there at all. John Betler, the leader of the marauders and murderers, was one of those traitors to their country who were encouraged and bired by the British Government. For his services at Wyoming, and for similar work, ministers gave him a pension of £500 per aunum and five hundred acres of land in Canada,

Wyoming, singularly enough, was claimed an outlying territory of the Colony Connecticut, a claim which Pennsylvania was far from willing to allow. It is possible that a local quarrel had something to do with the massacre. Four years afterward, in 1782. there was more fighting, Congress having decided in favor of the Pennsylvania claim. The sturdy Connecticut settlers were not so ensily to be dispossessed. The titles were confirmed by the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1787, but there was trouble and litigation until about 1800, when the dissensions were quieted.

The Wyoming massacre has been made the theme of one of the most charming poems in the English language-the "Gertrade" of Campbell. The poet has availed himself fully of his naturally heroic. Legends have represented the cruelties practiced as greater than they really were o much, for the credit of human nature, it is pleasant to state. We should be glad to disbelieve the story of Esther, the half-breed Indian queen, who has the historical reputation of having tomahawked fifteen persons with her own hands. But the whole number of the inhabitants of the valuey who perished during the war is stated at only three hundred. The really heroic character of these events is Colonel Zebulon Butler, who led the Colonists, and fought with remarkable bravery. It is pleasant to know that he escaped with his life, and that he saved his children. All the centennial anniversaries which of late have such sacrifice, however, is expected of one, every such frequently recurred, have had their characteristics of suffering and of death; but nothing can be sadder than the tale of beautiful Wyoming nestling by Susquehanna's side, given up to fire and to slaughter. All is now peace and prosperity in the happy vailey, and though war may again visit these regions, we may well be thankful that advancing civilization has rendered a repetition of the scenes of 1778 impossible.

The Congressional experiment of running the Government on tick and then paying its debts out of deficiency bills after the revenues have been whittled down and business demoralized by threats of tariff tinkering and prestidigitation with the country with about \$2,150,000 worth of obligations in addition to the amount it owed on the 1st of June. On Monday evening, when the Hou. Samuel J. Randall felt constrained to appear before his constituents in Philadelphia with a laborious apology for himself and for the body over which he presides, he somehow neglected to mention this increase of the public debt as one of the beneficent legacies which the XLVth Congress had left the

### POLITICAL NOTES.

It is high time to put the Potter Committee in the

A weary country hopes it has been inflicted with the last of Anderson's diagnsting letters. The auxiety about Butler has passed away. He

isn't damaging either party half so much as he is hurring houself. If Mr. Randall is sincere in wishing no man to

suppose him to be friendly to free trade, he must suppress his record in the last session of Congress. The Democratic party hasn't a single unmutilated issue left for the Fall campaign. Its platform havn't a leg to stand on, but is held up by the united forces

of Anderson and Eliza Pinkston. The Greenback movement in Maine is said to be rapidly disintegrating. The Republicans who were beguiled into its ranks are all returning to their old party, and the leaders will soon be left to how! in a wilderness. They are already calling for funds

which come not. The departure of Mrs. Jenks will cut off the Potter are waiting over there for it to blow over, and Committee from the public ear entirely. The dribfalls on their necks and begins in his earnest lets of her testamony, with which the evidence was tion of the Simplen tunnel. The last section of the lines judiciously spaced each day, beguiled people into a languid interest with the farce, but they will read the drary outcome no longer. General Butler would be a good deal more amusing running for

crease of \$12,000,000 in the principal of the tions passed by the "New-York Democratic Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, has no fear coin debt, and \$5,057,784 73 in interest due | "Association," at a large meeting in Irving of defeat, although his district has a very large colored population. He says it is as "reliably Demodue on navy fund. On the other hand, the quite, all the noble spirits who took part in cratic as any of the white districts." This is the remarkable feature of the "Mississippi plan." It brings in a sure Democratic majority anywhere, no content of there are more Republicans than Demomatter if there are more Republicans than Demo-crats in the district.

Senator Thurman voices a general apprehension in his party when he says that the Democrats will have to work in order to win this Fall, as the Congressional elections will bring out a large vote. There are evidences in plenty of this. The people are more interested in the Congressional elections than they have been for years, and for very good reasons. They have had abundant opportunity to see the amount of evil a Democratic Congress is capable of when it has possession of the House alone. Its fears of what might happen with a Senate also in their possession are of the livelicet kind.

Ben Hill has returned home with bitterness toward the President in his nearl. He says that when the President was inaugurated he went to him and offered to assist him in improving the civil service of the South by all the means in his power; that the President thanked him, and promised to accept his uggestions and call on him for information, Mr. Hill made several suggestions subsequently, putting supself out of the way to get accurate information about the fitness of candidates, but the President dad not accept a single suggestion, and showed no disposition to do so. It angered Mr. Hill to see men like Kellogg preferred before him, and hence he has declined to have anything more to do with Mr. Hayes, or to hold any communication with him whatever. This is truly sad. And yet Mr. Holfs experience is not so absolutely unprecedented in the history of this Administration as to be strictly in the nature of news. about the fitness of candidates, but the President

Esh Holland's expulsion from the Democratic fold quickened his conscience to a full confession. He says he knows that Banning was defeated by 500 votes, but "it was my business to see those votes overcome, and I did it and was caught. I never suffered any punishment I was not paid for. I was caught, but the man I engaged to see elected enjoyed his office just the same that he was never elected to." He did, and Holland might have added that while enjoying it the same man had the sublime impudence to make a speech on the dignity and purity of the ballot. Continuing his confession to a Cincinnati Commercial reporter, Holland adds: "Why. I voted my New-York and Baltimore men that day so many times I was ashamed to turn up with them. We kept going from poll to poll and back again, till it seemed foolish and like boys' play. You think these hired repeaters were 'roughs,' without collars or clean shirts. There is where you are mista-ken. They looked like gentlemen, like your-self or myself, neatly dressed and gentlemanly in appearance. At a Republican ward poll they would say: Give me a Republican ticket, please,' and then substitute a Democratic ticket for it. You may bet your life a nice, gentlemanly looking fellow, asking for a Republican ticket at a Republican poll, would you be scallenged. At a Democratic poll of would not be challenged. At a Democratic poil, of course, he was all right anyway." In the face of this confession Banning has the audacity to stand for reflection! If he gets back to Congress, the party will have a chance to put him again at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, where he can yelp once more for "army reform!"

# PERSONAL.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, will leave Washington to-day for Bethel, Me., his native town, to visit other and other relatives at the old homestead.

Chief-Justice Chase a year or so before his

for several years the chief element of success, and much surprise was expressed on its becoming known that the author who drew the habits of refined society so well, who was so much at home in portraying women, and who knew all the prattle of children by heart, was a hardened bachelor, who lived in a studio redelent of tobacco smoke, and never set foot in a drawing-room be-cause he hated dress-coats.

One of Mr. Bryant's peculiarities was his wish always to be alone and undisturbed when writing, In his later days he was much tormented by letters conveying all sorts of absord requests. Not long ago a voman wrote to him asking for money to buy a sewing machine. A person in some literary institution wrote to ask him the construction of the well-known line in "Thanatopsis": "Yet a few days, and thee, the all-be-holding sun, shall see no more in all his course." He wanted to know whether it meant "the sun shall see thee no more," or, "thee shall see the sun no more."

Of Jefferson Davis in Congress, Major Poore writes: "Davis was, like most Southerners, fiery, and at times domineering, but he could never be ranked among the chronic quarrellers, who are always 'picking a muss' with some one. His most troublesome opponent was Senator Pugh, of Ohlo, who was the champion of the Douglas men and the foe, of the fire-eaters. Pugh always used to intimate that Davis provoked the controversy when they had sharp words, and would express regret, in his sarcustic way, that he had been provoked into a dispute. One day he threw down the poetic license, and has made both his ganutet, which Davis picked up, and an civilized and savage actors somewhat more than exciting debate ensued, in which hard words were given and taken. Finally other Democratic Senators interfered, and as Pugh sat, rather sub-lendy, with his arm leaning over the back of his chair, he fell a bit of paper put into his hand. It contained these words: 'who commenced this time I J. D. Pugh fought the good fight to the last, and his speech at the Charleston Convention in reply to Yaneey and in de-fence of Douglas, was the noblest orniorical effort ever heard in a national convention."

The breakfasts of Mr. Whistler, the American artist in England, are said, by a writer in The World, of London, to be great in little surprises. To such an extent are these carried "that one feels not only that the appearance of a devilled Colorado beetle may be reasonably expected, but that the peculiarly insinuating manners of the host even induce one to swallow it. No ceeding dish being as palatable as it is original; and the three expectant gold-fish, as they swim to and fro in the flower-strewn Japanese bowl in the centre of the table, must be in a perfect flutter of excitement (if to be ex cited is given to fishes), as they wonder whether a savory morsel of Baltimore chicken (served up with hominy an bread-sauce), a straying tomato, an errant mushroom, or an insupordinate ground-nut, will next fall accidentally to their share, as plates and dishes are handed in quick succession across the hospitable are handed in quick succession across the hospitable board by the enthusiastic host and his goodly company. The buckwheat cakes generally come last; they are brought in in relays, and are consumed by the disciples and admirers of Mr. Whistler and his school with sentiments very nearly approaching to religious reverence. They belong apparently to the same family as the crumper, being hot, porous, and buttered; that their flavor is entirely a thing aparté, particularly when eaten with treacle, which, it seems, is their natural accompaniment."

### GENERAL NOTES.

The man who took time yesterday to sip s cooling draughts feels better this morning than his mprudent neighbor who gulped his ited drinks in a

The London season has been enlivened with a striking novelty. The Chinese Minister and Mme. Kuo had a reception at the Legation a fortuight ago. given in Europe by the representative of the Celestial Empire. The house was brilliently illuminated. Mme. Kuo received her guests in English fashion, though in Chinese garb, and 600 people responded to the invi-tations. This was the first entertainment of such a nature ever

It was not strange that Prince Bismarck caped reproaches upon the moffensive heads of the Turkish representatives at Monday's sessions of the longress, for he gave them a curt reception when they arrived in Berlin, and has shubbed them ever since. Mehemet All and his colleagues were the last to reach the city, and when they were ushered into the Chancel or's room, they were greeted with a decidedly gruff, You are rather late." Mehemet All, who was once nown in Germany as Karl Detroit, reminded the Chan-dior that they had met with rather adverse winds in the Black Sea. "Yes," was the reply still wore graff, the winds in the Black Sea seem to have been pretty endity against you of late."

The completion of the railways beneath Mount St. Gothard and the Simplon depends upon the supple-mentary grants of the Federal Council, concerning the onstitutionality of which there is a wide divergence of ofnion among the Swiss cantons. If this question be decided in the affirmative, it does not follow that the nell will agree to subsidize international lines. If the St. Gothard line be subsidized it will be the more diffiult for the council to refuse a grant toward the completion of the Simples tuning. As well as on the Swias side of the nountain, was opened a fortnight ago. The part of the enterprise which now remains to be competed is the most actions of ail, namely, the driving of the tunnel farough the mountain.

A war correspondent ought to be brave and plucky, and in a certain degree reckless, but he ought not to get killed unnecessarily. There was Mr. Ogle, of the Times (London), who instead of being mu company of the Thessalian rebels at Mount Pelion. exposed himself at the front of the insurgents in a battle, which occurred between them and the Turkish troops near Makriultza, and he fell by a stray bullet, and was decapitated after death in accordance with the savage habits on both sides in similar struggles. may not have taken any active part in the fight in which he lost his life, but he was imprudent and self-willed to an extent which had already provoked the serious warnings of all his friends, and would voked the scrious warming to an invariant work to the danger of being treated as a sny, arrested, and possibly shot. It may be actionally questioned whether the account of the engagement which he was alming to send to his newspaper was worth the risks which he took.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm has heard it whispered that, on a certain day, known only to the oathound and the initiated, every locomotive engineer in the United States and Canada is to stop work, keep the engine committed to his care just wherever it may nappen to be at that particular moment, and prevent, whereupon, through the medium of The Chicago Tribune, she respectfully calls the attention of the guild to the facts that thousands of men of moderate means have tuvested their savings in railroad stock; thousands of widows and orphans depend upon it for bread; and all these must be robbed that Mr. Engineer may get 10 cents a day more wages! It seems strange to her, at least, that in a country like this, any considerable number men could be reduced to such straits that they could do, or contemplate doing, acts which would have been scorned by Robin Hood and his men. Every railroad employé running on a train must daily pass thousands of acres lying idle for want of hands to till them; and one of acres lying litle for want of hands to till them; and one would think that a wan with a spark of manhood would build him a hut out of grass and elsy and raise his bread with no other implement than a hoe, rather than be the shuttlecock of a railread company and a trades-union, to be tossed from hand to hand and tumbled into the mul at every second throw. If a man does not like his place and his wages, why not go to his employer and give him warning that he is going to quit, have some cabin and field leaked out, go to them, get his living out of the ground, and call no man or combination of men master!

# MUSIC.

A WAGNER CONCERT. Theodore Thomas gave last night at the

respects any selection of that composer's music which he has ever made for us. It was astonishingly rich and varied, while in elevation of tone it was certainly not inferior to the best of the Wagner celebrations held in past years at Steinway Hail or the old Central Park Garden. The "Centennial Inauguration March," the overtures to the "Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin," and the "Metstersiager," the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," the "Fanst Over-ture," and the beautiful "Albumblatt" (remanza), a range for the full orchestra, would have made a grand programme, even had there been nothing else; but these numbers were only the preludes, if we may so speak, to three selections from the "Ring of the Nibelang," which brought the concert to a superb climax. First was the "Ride of the Walkyries." Then came a scene from "Siegfried" (the Waldweben), never heard in New-York be-fore; and the end was the grand Funeral March of Siegfried from the "Gotterdammertings" The "Waldweben," or "forest movement," is a piece for which it is not easy to find an English title that expresses its exact character. It occurs in the second act of the third evening of the work, when Sieg fried cuters the depths of the forest at early dawn, and stretches himself alone beneath the trees. As he mus